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March 30, 1995

BY HAND DELIVERY
Mr. William F. Caton
Acting Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20554

Re: Ex Parte Presentation
ET Docket No. 94-124

Dear Mr. Caton:

On March 28, 1995, a representative of Teledesic Corporation ("Teledesic") met with a Federal Communications Commission ("Commission") representative to discuss matters related to issues addressed in Teledesic's comments and reply comments in ET Docket No. 94-124 and written ex parte filings in CC Docket No. 92-297. In the course of the conversation, the attached letter was referenced. Teledesic was represented by Tom Downey, President, Downey, Chandler, Inc. The Commission was represented by Chairman Reed E. Hundt.

Pursuant to Section 1.1206(a)(2) of the Commission's Rules, an original and one copy of this letter are enclosed. Copies of this letter are being provided simultaneously to the Commission representative identified above.

Very truly yours,

Tom W. Davidson, P.C.

cc: Chairman Reed E. Hundt

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List ABCDE

March 28, 1995

The Honorable Jack Fields
Chairman, House Commerce Subcommittee
on Telecommunications and Finance
2228 Rayburn Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515-6117

Dear Chairman Fields:

We are writing to ask for your leadership in resolving a significant dispute between global satellite service providers and proponents of local multipoint distribution services (LMDS) over the reallocation of radio spectrum in the 27.5 - 29.5 GHz band to LMDS. A swift resolution of this problem is critical to the U.S. satellite communications industry's future development and continued world preeminence.

The satellite systems proposed by U.S. companies in the 27.5 - 29.5 GHz band are intrinsically global in scope and therefore require a global allocation of radio spectrum. Recognizing the importance of such a global allocation, in 1971 the International Telecommunication Union allocated the Ka Band (27.5 - 30.0 GHz uplinks and 17.7 - 20.2 GHz downlinks) with U.S. agreement, for worldwide use by satellite services.

From the 1971 agreement to the present, the world's satellite community, including in the U.S., has regarded the Ka Band as the expansion band that will provide the satellite industry the spectrum it needs to deliver both narrowband and broadband voice, data and video services. With recent advances in satellite technology, that vision is on the verge of becoming reality.

Unfortunately, while our industry is poised to implement these expanded global satellite services, the Federal Communications Commission has spent the past two years considering whether to allow a terrestrial service, called LMDS, to use eighty percent of the Ka Band to provide wireless cable television services. As part of this consideration, the FCC's Negotiated Rulemaking Committee last year determined that sharing of frequencies between LMDS and global satellite services is not possible due to interference caused by the close placement of LMDS receivers near satellite earth station transmitters. Consequently, one of the options before the FCC is to choose between licensing either global satellite services or LMDS in the 27.5 - 29.5 GHz band.

While the FCC must make a choice, that choice does not have to disadvantage either service -- a win-win solution is available that benefits both technologies and brings the U.S. into compliance with international standards. The Commission can designate the 40.5 - 42.5 GHz band ("41 GHz band") for LMDS in an ongoing proceeding. This will provide LMDS proponents with the

amount of spectrum they claim to require for their service, while preserving the use of the Ka Band for global satellite systems.

Importantly, contrary to the assertions of the LMDS proponents, LMDS operation in the 41 GHz band is technically and economically comparable to operation in the 27.5 - 29.5 GHz band. In their FCC filings, NASA and other parties have shown that while certain LMDS equipment components will cost more at 41 GHz than at 27.5 - 29.5 GHz, the difference in cost between LMDS systems in the two frequency bands is relatively small and disappears over time. Perhaps more importantly, providing LMDS with the 41 GHz band would be consistent with the International Telecommunication Union's worldwide allocation of the Ka Band for global satellite services and it would bring the U.S. into conformance with Europe where spectrum in the 41 GHz band is allocated for LMDS-type service.

We ask that you exercise your considerable leadership in bringing about a win-win resolution to the FCC's spectrum allocation proceeding. While this issue remains unresolved, the opportunity costs to our industry continue to grow, development of the Global Information Infrastructure slows and international competitors close in on our nation's preeminent status in global satellite communications.

Thank you for your time and attention and we look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

Boeing Defense & Space Group
C.G. King
President

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Thank you for your time and attention and we look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

Hughes Communications, Inc.
Kevin N. McGrath
President & Chief Executive Officer

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Sincerely,

Olin Aerospace Division
William W. Smith
President

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Sincerely,

W. Neil Bauer

Orion Network Systems, Inc.
W. Neil Bauer
President & Chief Executive Officer

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Sincerely,

Kenneth A. Medlin, Sr.

Rockwell International
Communications Systems Division
Kenneth A. Medlin, Sr.
Vice President and General Manager

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Sincerely,

Satellite Broadcasting and
Communications Association
Andy Paul
Senior Vice President

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Sincerely,

Teledesic Corporation
Russell Daggatt
President

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Sincerely,

T. W. Hannemann

Timothy Hannemann
Executive Vice President and General Manager
Space and Electronics Group
TRW Inc.

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GE American Communications, Inc.
John F. Connelly
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

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Sincerely,

Lon C. Levin
Vice President and Regulatory Counsel
American Mobile Satellite Corporation

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Sincerely,

Vance D. Coffman
President and COO
Space and Strategic Missiles Sector
Lockheed Martin Corporation